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Graylerin: The printing establishment No. 113 Fulton-st. and No. 48 Ann-st., occupied by ourselves and Robert Bonner of The New-Lork Leader, was yesterday morning consumed by firs, the stock of both concerns was totally destroyed. Our books, papers, and some hundreds of dollars in bank-bills, were to one of your "shamplon Sales, and, after being exposed for 30 hours to the fiery ordeal, has delivered up its contents without the loss of a single dollar. Experience teaches us we want no other Safe but yours. Wynkoop, Hallenberg & Thomas.

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POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cents), for sale at

Loss of SCHOONER BROTHERS.—The schooner Brothers, of New-York, Capt. Davey, from Alexandria with a cargo of coal, bound to this city and consigned to the American Coal Company, at 11 o'clock yesterday mors ing, when two and a half miles southeast of the Highlands, was run into by schooner R. H. Huntley, Capt. Hammond, from Baltimore, also bound to this port, striking her abaft the main rigging, and cutting her through. She sank in about three quarters of an hour after in seven fathoms water. Capt. Davey and crew saved nothing but their clothes and yawlboat. They were brought to the city last evening by steam-tug Jacob Bell.

The Union Anti-Slavery prayer-meeting takes place at the Rev. Dr. Cheever's Church this evening.

Senator Wilson of Massachusetts was in the city last night, on his way to Washington.

New York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1860.

Our friends in CHICAGO can obtain THE TRIBUNE of J. C. Mc NALLY & Co., and of NORRIS & HYDE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The circulation of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has reached the enormous number of 312,000 copies, and is the very best medium through which advertisers can reach all parts of the world. It has a very large circulation among country mer chants, and is a valuable medium through which wholesale merchants can reach country dealers. Advertisements inserted at \$1 per line.

The Tribune Campaign Tracts No. II. DEMOCRATIC LEADERS FOR DISUNION.

We shall publish immediately the recent powerfu meech of Senstor Wilson of Mass., in which the fact is lemonstrated that the Disunion Movement, begun thirty years ago by Mr. Calhoun, has at last obtained the control of all the most influential leaders of the socalled Democratic party. This is proved by quotations from their own declarations, given in their own language, and forming an array of testimony which cannot be disputed. The speech will form a tract of 16 pages. Price, 4 cents a single copy; 25 cents per dozen; \$1 25 per hundred; \$10 per thousand. If ordered by mail, one cent each must be sent to prepay postage.

SENATE, Feb. 11 .- Not in session.

House, Feb. 11 .- Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) presented a memorial from William A. Howard, contesting the seat of Mr. Cooper (Dem., Mich). Mr. Morris (Dem., Ill.), moved a call for information respecting the appointments to and removals from office in Illinois by the present Administration. Mr. Barksdale (Dem., Miss.,) objected to the reception of the resolutions, as being cut of order. John Cochrane presented the resolutions of the New-York Chamber of Commerce relative to mail communication with Mexico. The House then took up the Post-Office Deficiency bill, when the amendment abolishing the franking privilege was discussed. No conclusion was come to, and the House adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 11 .- A memorial was received from merchants in New-York, for the improvement of East River. Also from the State Medical Society to compel general vaccination. The President presented a memorial and bill similar to the one in the Assembly, relative to the construction of tenement houses in New-York. Mr. Spinola introduced a bill to incorporate the Long Island Steamboat Co. House, Feb. 11.—Numbers of remonstrances against

the Pro-Rata Bill were received; also one from the American Institute against the transfer of the customary appropriation from that institution to the Horacultural Society. The Personal Liberty Bill was made a special order for the 29th inst. Among the bills intro-duced was one by Mr. Miller to amend the New-York Wharf and Slip Law. One by Mr. Pond to amend the charter of New-York. One by Mr. Jaques to incorporate the New-York Down-Town Club. One by Mr. Callicott to charter the German Liederkranz of New-York. Mr. Conkling called up the resolution directing a bill to be reported, fixing the fees of the New-York Sherriff. Debate was had, when the House adjourned without deciding the question.

As was anticipated, notwithstanding the conflicting testimony as to the identity of Hazlett, charged with being one of John Brown's associates at Harper's Ferry, the jury has found him guilty of murder.

We call attention to a letter on the present political condition of the country, which will be found on the third page of this paper. We may not always agree with the writer; but the considerations which he urges are strongly put, and are worthy of being carefully pondered by every thinking man.

Brownsville. Texas, dates to the 5th instant state that an American steamer, and also the forces under command of Col. Ford, had been fired upon by Mexicans bearing the Mexican flag. Col. Ford had crossed the river in pursuit of the e a border war was considered inevitable. It is also stated that the people of Matamoras sympathize with Cortina.

We give some additional foreign intelligence brought by the steamer Canada. Some of the provisions of the commercial treaty between France and England are published. The annexation of Savoy and Nice to France is semi-officially alluded to by French journals as nearly accomplished. The latest information from the seat of war between the Spaniards and the Moors, state that the latter had met with another severe repulse. It is announced by Count Cavour's organ that there is now no opposition to Prince Carrignac's assuming the Regency of Central Italy.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. HICKMAN. There is a class of Southern men, belonging pretty exclusively, so far as we can judge, to what is facetiously denominated the Democratic party, who seem to believe in bullying and terrorism, as appropriate influences for the conduct of public affairs, and for the usual intercourse of society. Ever since the memorable year of 1854, these persons have attempted the introduction of their tactics into the National councils. They began by decrying the spirit of the Northern people, terming them cowardly Abolitionists, incendiary poltroons, who must be whipped into subjection. They acted upon the supposition that a few armed bands of assassins in Washington, and in Kansas, would stop Congressional discussion of the Slavery question, and would convert Kansas, and all the rest of our Territories, into Slave States.

They commenced operations on this theory. 'We have seen what we have seen in Washington, and what we have seen in Kansas. The House of Representatives has had more than one melee since, and has exhibited on the Northern side but small disposition to retreat before the bullies. But the full developement of the deliberately challenged contest between Free-State men and Slave-State men, has only been seen in Kansas. What the result has been there, the world knows, and particularly that part of it embraced in the Slave States. The South know, and we are willing to take their testimony of the fighting capacity of the "cowardly Ab olitionists" who went from the North to make tha Territory a Free State. They found it in possession of the assassins and bullies, and they have either driven out or extinguished the whole crew. The fact is not only illustrated in general by the triumphant success of Northern men in making Kansas a Free State, but in highly significant mino

We saw a parrative the other day in a Missouri paper directly in point. Half a dozen slave-hunters from Missouri pursued a fugitive into Kansas. While at a tavern on their journey, some Free-State men of the Territory rode up, bringing with resentatives against the plain consequences which

them the fugitive of whom the slave-hunters were in quest. The slave was introduced to his master on terms of equality, and bade to enter into a conference with him. He did so. After some friendly observations on the slave's part, his master was informed that Sambo had concluded not to return to Missouri, but was bound to Canada, and as his hat was minus a crown and rim, and his coat shabby and ragged, his master was invited to exchange with him, which he cheerfully did. Sambo being thus well furnished, so far as apparal was concerned, his old master was persuaded to lend him money enough to defray his expenses to the Canaan of the colored man's hopes, and also to furnish him his borse to lessen the fatigues of his journey.

These arrangements being completed, the two parted. The colored man in his improved attire went North, and the slave-owner and his friends back to their homes, wiser, if not richer, than they came away. The Pro-Slavery journal from which we derived the foregoing facts, after condemning the action of the Free Statemen, remarked that the denuded slave-owner was a law-and-order man, and would take no steps in the way of reprisals.

This story carries its own moral. It shows what the Southern assassins and bullies have done in quelling the "cowardly Abolitionists" of Kansas, as the Northern men who went to make that Territory a Free State used to be so volubly termed. It is an incident that shows, or may show, the bullies and assassins that, in hanging John Brown and some of his confederates, and slaying others after they were made prisoners, they have only cut off the advanced guard of the Kansas Free-State men. We dare say there are plenty more left of the same

Virginia, Mr. Edmundson, Mr. Keitt, and Mr. Vice-President Breckinridge have some sequaintance-at least by hearsay-with Capt. Brown of North Elba, more familiarly known as Old Brown of Osawatomie. They have heard, perhaps, of the difficulties in Kansas, and how the Free-State men bore themselves in numerous desperate conflicts. They may have heard that Kansas is likely to become a Free State, and if they have, it may also have crept into their ears by what means. They must have some knowledge brought direct from Kansas, by their own friends and confederates, that the Southern scheme of bullying and assassination has failed in that Territory. From all this information, and other enlightenment derived from reading and reflection, they must by this time, if they are men of half the brains possessed by their slaves, have come to the conclusion that bullying and assassination will not work for any length of time in dealing with Free-State men in Kansas, in Washington, or elsewhere.

We are thus at a loss to understand the assault of those gentlemen upon Mr. Hickman of Pennsylvania on Friday last. Do they want to reopen the physical contest provoked in Kansas in the streets of Washington? Do they desire to reorganize bullying and assassination at the Federal Capital? If they do, they can certainly achieve their purpose. And if they do, it needs no ghost to prophesy that their scheme will be more promptly met than it could have been at any former period in the history of this Government. Do they doubt that the constituencies of Free-State representatives have men among them who would be only too glad to go down to Washington and defend and avenge those representatives? Does any such doubt exist after their reading of the history of Kansas, of John Brown, and his twenty-one fighting confederates ?

But whatever their design, such assaults as this on Mr. Hickman tend only to provoke just such revenges as the history of Kansas and John Brown have already developed, and are yet developing, and it is amazing that the Southern men do not see it. This assault upon Mr. Hickman, a man of weak frame and feeble health, who is reported to be suffering from occasional bleeding at the lungs, a gentleman who distinctly signified to the House the other day that he could not be provoked or forced to recognize the assassin code of the Souththis assault upon such a man, is one of the most in excusably atrocious acts, in purpose, that we have | Eliot of New-Bedford, whose State builds, owns, cowardice can be perpetrated, is not this one Here are confederated assailants, each unquestionably armed-for Southern men generally go armedand always when on missions like this, attacking an uparmed man incapable of defending himself, and ready to assassinate him if he attempts defense. We consider the attack, so far as evident purpose goes, equalled only by the brutal and murderous assault on Senator Sumner. It is a class of acts of which only bullies and assassins can be guilty.

And now, what was the provocation?

Hickman had said something about Virginia being frightened by John Brown and twenty-one men and a cow, which Mr. Edmundson did not like. But why did not he or his confederate, Keitt, repel this and other sarcasms of Mr. Hickman on the floor of the House? There was the place to do it. Neither Edmundson nor any other Virginia Representative could claim that this remark was personally offensive. The real offense was that Mr. Hickman was too smart in debate. He was found to be an overmatch for these chivalric gentlemen. There was nothing left, therefore, in their scheme of treatment, but for one to hit the offender over the head with a stick, while the other stood by to shoot him if he resisted. For of course, this is the understood motive and object of having a confederate in such transactions: the fact of hunting in couples gives to them the character of contingent assassinations. Mr. Hickman was assailed for stating, in a pungent manner, a well-known and universallyacknowledged fact, that Virginia was frightened by John Brown and twenty-one men and a cow. The statement is true in all its parts. It is true of John Brown if spoken of himself alone, it is true of his confederates, and it is true of the cow. It is thus true in the whole, and it is true in its parts; and no Virginia gentleman or blackguard on the floor had any reason whatever to do anything but retort upon Mr. Hickman in the best manner he could for making the statement. The idea of assailing him by armed confederates, with a contingent assassination in view, for simply telling a truth like this, is a monstrous example of brutal violence, and tends to provoke, in ten thousand hearts, all over the country, the present excited state of the public mind, schemes of punishment and revenge. Such abominable acts are fatal alike to the public

peace and to Southern peace. Slavery exists by law; but it exists by Northern moderation and forbearance also. Remove these, and the institution will reck to its foundations. Every act of violence committed by a Southern slaveholding Member of Congress upon a Free-State member, in a difficulty growing out of the Slavery question, as in this case, tends directly and powerfully to the overthrow and extinguishment of that sentiment of forbearance and moderation. Such an act is thus not only an outrage to be denounced, but a calamity to be deplored. We can only warn the South and its Rep-

may flow therefrom, and which every man can measure for himself in the light of our recent history.

THE COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE. To assign two hundred and forty members of a deliberative body to their appropriate places on forty Committees is a very difficult task. To criticise the manner in which this is done, is a very delicate performance. Some errors will be unavoidable. Enterprising merchants and manufacturers will occasionally turn up where gentlemen learned in the law are more needed, while persons who have spent their lives in storing away legal lore will be put into places where farmers and mechanics would be more appropriately found. But, accidents of this sort will happen in families far better regulated than the House of Representatives. There is, of course, fault-finding with the manner in which Gov. Pennington has framed his Committees. Some of this is doubtless capricious, and some of it just.

As a general rule, the chairmen of the Committees are well selected. Of course, Mr. Sherman is at the head of the Ways and Means; Mr. E. B. Washburne is restored to that of Commerce; Mr. Colfax presides over Post-Offices and Post-Roads; Mr. Tappan voluntarily withdrew from the Judiciary, leaving its chair to Mr. Hickman, while he takes that of the equally important Committee of Claims; Mr. Burlingame has gracefully deferred to Gov. Corwin on Foreign Affairs; Mr. Stanton takes the lead on the Military Committee, as does Mr. Morse on that of Naval Affairs; Mr. Grow resumes his old post at the head of the Territories; Mr. Thayer takes the place formerly occupied by Mr. Bennett on the Public Lands; Mr. Israel Washburn prefers a seat on the Ways and Means, to the chair of Elections; Mr. C. C. Washburn takes the lead in the important Committee on Private Land Claims: Mr. Haskin will look sharply into the state of the Exchequer as the head of the Committee on Public Expenditures; Mr. Pettit occupies the chair of the Library; and so on, for we cannot go through the

The composition of some of the Committees has excited remark. Mr. Gilmer, South American, and lately candidate for the Speakership, is placed at the head of the Elections, as is Mr. Etheridge in the chair of Indian Affairs. It seems to us proper that that political organization should be recognized; and, with five Republicans on each of these Committees, we see no special objection to assigning the chief post to such able and liberal men as Messrs. Gilmer and Etheridge. Mr. Briggs is Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, which on the whole is a very proper arrangement.

The Committee of Ways and Means is made up with reference both to the ability of its members, and their opinions on the Tariff. Mr. Winter Davis, whose manly vote for Mr. Pennington brought order out of chaos, is worthily placed next to Mr. Sherman. Mr. Stevens will look after the coal and iron of Pennsylvania; Mr. Morrill will take care of the wool of Vermont: Mr. Washburn will see that neither the shipping nor the manufacturing interests of New-England suffer detriment; Mr. Spaulding will speak for the Empire State; while the experience of Mr. Phelps will be valuable in counsel, and Free-Trade will find able champions in the metaphysical Mr. Millson, and the impetuous Mr. Crawford. As it stands, this is a Tariff Committee.

The structure of the Committee of Commerce is perhaps without a precedent. Heretofore, New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Mobile or New-Orleans, bave almost invariably had representatives on this Committee. Now, New-York alone, of all the large seaboard cities, appears on the Committee, in the person of Mr. John Cochrane, its Chairman under Mr. Speaker Orr. Of the nine members, six reside inland. However, the upper lakes, teeming with commerce, have their faithful representatives in Messrs. Washburn and Wade, while Gen. Meorhead of Pittsburgh will look after the interests of the Western rivers. Messrs. Smith, Lamar, and Clemens will doubtless protect the little commerce they have down South, while Mr. been for a long time called to record. If a deed of and sails more ships than all the slave-holding States put together, will champion ocean-bo New-England. It was thought that New-York was entitled to another member of this Committee, and Mr. Carter of Flushing was spoken of as a suitaable person for the post. But he was finally assigned to the chair of the Committee on the Diztrict of Columbia, where his long acquaintance with the affairs of the commercial metropolis, his enlarged views of what the capital city of the Union ought to be, and his abilities as a floor member, will make him, perhaps, as useful as if he had

taken the other place. Still we believe we only express a prevailing opinion in saying that the Republican members from New-York-the first State in the Union-have not received what they were entitled to expect in the formation of the Committees. New-York gave to the Speaker 28 of the 117 votes that elected him. From first to last, and without variableness or shadow of turning, her Republicans adhered to Mr. Sherman. In the distribution of the elective offices of the House, she has received nothing. In respect of the intellectual capacity of her representation, she stands second to none of her sister States. Yet she has not a chairman of a single one of what are usually denominated the most important Committees, nor are her Republicans represented at all on more than three or four of those Committees, nor have they half a dozen conspicuous positions on Committees usually ranked in the second class.

We have already spoken of the chairmanship of three committees assigned to New-York. But neither of the gentlemen occupying those positions claims to be strictly a Republican. Five others are placed under the lead of Republicans, viz: Agriculture, Accounts, Invalid Pensions, and Expenditures in the State and Post-Office Departments respectively. Mr. Pottle is properly assigned to a prom inent position on the Naval Committee. And (for we are dealing now only with lawyers) Mr. Olin, a leading member of the Troy bar, is on the Military Committee, an important post; Mr. Reynolds of Albany, is wisely put upon the Judiciary, though his wide professional reputation might entitle him toa higher place upon it; Mr. Ely, an acute practitioner, doing an extensive business in Rochester, carries his industry and active habits to the hardworking Committee of Claims; while Mr. Conkling must find scope, if he can, for his legal learning and forensic abilities on the Committee of the District of Columbia. And-for we must forbear further details-we think it will turn out that such able and experienced lawyers as Messrs, Sedgwick, Humphrey, Kenyon, Beale, McKean, Van Wyck, Duell, Irvine, and Wells, are worthy of higher positions upon the Committees than they have received.

However, as has already been said, the task of framing these Committees was as difficult as that of criticising them is delicate and perhaps invidious.

Speaker has performed this duty with a single eye to promoting the business of the House, it may not be amiss to add, that whether a gentleman shall acquire in Congress the reputation of a thorough man of business, an acute parliamentarian, a logical debater, and an eloquent orator, depends far more upon himself than upon any position the Speaker may assign him upon the Committees.

A RECUSANT SALESMAN.

It is our painful duty to announce that THE TRIBUNE has lost certainly several readers, and possibly one subscriber. It has lost these readers not south of Mason and Dixon's Line, nor yet on the banks of the Potomac or Tombigbee River, but a little north of the City Hall, and not far from the mouth of the Hudson River. The subscriber is possibly saved, though it is not easy to see how a man who is deprived of his bread can save his newspaper; but there are men who provide the luxuries of life first, and procure the necessaries afterward if they can. Some of our readers are of this sort, and it may be that the person we refer to is one of them. If not, then the circulation of our daily impression has decreased from 40,000 to 39,999. Bat our loss may be another's gain, a result for which, we trust, we are sufficiently imbued with a Christian spirit to be duly thankful. There is no loss, according to some philosophers, without its compensating gain. The gain in this case will be probably not less than the sale of one pair of ready-made trowsers, warranted not to rip. Or it may be a vest; or a neck-tie; or a coat with two faces. The latter, it strikes us, would be the most suitable. A few mornings since, one of the firm of a large

furnishing establishment in a side-street not far from the Park-and we are thus particular that the precise locality may be left undesignated, as we do not propose to go into the business of Black and White List advertisements-one of a firm that shall be nameless said to a clerk in its employ, "is it vou who take THE TRIBUNE and leave it about "the store?" The reply was in the affirmative. The offence, then, he was told must not be repeated, but that if he continued to read that print, he must put it out of sight. The clerk inquired if that was to be the rule in regard to all newspapers, as, if it was, he should cheerfully comply with it. No, he was told, the rule was not a general one, but it would nevertheless be enforced so far as THE TRIBUNE was concerned. The young gentleman took the matter into consideration, and conceiving, on reflection, that his right to the pursuit of knowledge was unwarrantably interfered with by requiring him to read his morning paper in a surreptitious and clandestine manner, declined to render obedience to this requirement. On respectfully making known this determination, he was incontinently told that his services were no longer wanted in that establishment. The fact that he had been for several years a faithful servant to his employers, and that his engagement with them for the current year did not expire till the 1st of July, was not sufficient to counterbalance the enormity of reading such paper as suited him best, and of a firm determination to continue to disburse two cents daily to that end. As it is still possible to divide the sum of two cents by two, and still keep the current coin of the Republic, one, free, and indivisible, we may yet have to record a lower bid than this for the Southern trade. Our columns are open. Perhaps, on

mature consideration, we may be induced to open a White or Constitutional List, with the sums annexed. If we do, we shall head it with the name of Messrs. — — — & Co., Two CENTS.

In the meantime, the young clerk is thrown out of employment in the dead of Winter. He may be heard of at this office, if among our readers there are any who think, that after the contumacy he has

exhibited, they could trust him among their dry

OHIO AND KENTUCKY IRONMASTERS The Ironmasters of Kentucky and Ohio met in Convention at Portsmouth on Tuesday last, to memorialize the two Houses of Congress to levy a specific duty on the importation of foreign Iron, as a remedy for the condition of the business in which they are engaged—" so depressed as to render their capital unremunerative, and to diminish the demand for laborers." Seventeen Kentucky furnaces were represented at this meeting, and forty-five Ohio furnaces.

How reasonable is their request. The existing duties upon Scotch and English pig Iron are ad valorem. These gentlemen simply, modestly, ask of Congress to change these duties to specific-to declare by law, that hereafter foreign Iron shall pay so much duty, whatever it may be, by the tun, instead of a duty, a percentage upon the sworn value of the article at the port of its shipment, and at the time of its shipment. Steadiness of duty is what is asked for-steadiness of price in Ohio and Kentucky is what is sought for, not enhanced profits, nor the governmental support of a manufacture which is not authorized by the demand of consumption and the cost of production. The Iron men of these two States require no bolstering.

The importance of the interest represented at this Furnace Masters' Convention may be measured from these facts: One hundred and fifty-five bousand tuns of Pig Iron are produced every year in Kentucky and Ohio. Estimating the average value of the Hot and Cold-Blast pigs at \$30 per tun, the annual value of this Industry in those two States is \$4 650,000. The population clustered around, connected with and dependent upon each Furnace, is at least five hundred, men, women, and children. So these Memorialists to Congress appeal in behalf of thirty-one thousand people, as well as themselves, the capitalists in the works. The average number of hands employed at each Furnace is one hundred. The total number is sixty-two hundred, and the wages paid to them, which average \$25 per month, will amount to

\$1.860.000 per annum. See what the interest of the farmers of Kentucky and Ohio, in the neighborhood of these ironworks, is in their successful operation. Fifteen thousand bushels of corn are annually consumed at each of them. Worth fifty cents a bushel, the sales of this single grain will aggregate \$465,000 per annum. So of flour. Estimated cheaply at \$6 per barrel, these sixty-two furnaces will annually demand and pay cash for \$232,128 worth. And of bacon, beef, and pork, the demand is just as beneficent to the agricultural interest which is neighboring to these works. Each of them requiring two thousand pieces of fifteen pounds each, the total quantity annually consumed is 1,860,000 pounds, worth \$186,000. What interest the merchants of New-York, Phil-

adelphia, and Baltimore, have in the success of this great industry, can be seen from their reported valnation of the dry goods, groceries, hardware, and clothing, sold by them. These average \$20,000 a furnace, and in the aggregate amount to \$1,240,000. The total annual consumption of farm products and And, after saying that we have no doubt the goods by these iron-makers is of the value of six sectional animosity, to provoke assaults upon

millions and nine hundred and fifty-nine thousand dollars ! Will not these figures commend to Congressmen in both Houses the Memorial which we publish elsewhere, and will they not generally tend to an increase of interest in the growing demand of the people for Specific Duties and the protection of

Domestic Industry ?

It is said that the Secate Investigating Committee are considering the propriety of summoning Gov. Wise before them, with the view of getting certain documents and general facts in his possession, relative to various schemes claimed to have been started for the rescue of John Brown. While they are about it, we would respectfully suggest that they should follow their usual practice of interrogating the witness concerning every subject that he knows anything about, and examine the Governor concerning his own famous plan of taking armed possession of Washington City in 1856, in the event of the election of Col. Fremont to the Presidency. This plan, it now seems, was not only formally communicated to Mr. Chas J. Faulkner, formerly a redhot Abolitionist, and now United States Minister to France, who replied that he thought the scheme easy of execution, but to the Governors of the Southern States at large, by whom it was received with cordial sympathy. At a late "Union

Knoxville Whig says: Knoxville Whig says:

"The Judge made one startling disclosure, which was new to us all. He said that during the Presidential contest Gov. Wise had addressed letters to all the Southern Governors—and that one to the Governor of Florida had been shown to him—in which Wise said that he had an army in readiness to prevent Fremont from taking his seat, if elected, and asking the cooperation of those to whom he wrote?"

'Meeting" in Knoxville, Tenn., Judge Bailey,

formerly of Georgis, stated this as a fact. As The

The Committee might, we think, explore this subject with some hope of profit. Let us know officially whether that great political genius who who presided over the hanging of John Brown, and who now proposes to conquer British America and establish Slavery there, really did conspire to commit the treason which Judge Bailey, Mr. Faulkner, and The Knozville Whig attribute to him.

We suppose it is true, but it would be just as well o have it established. Of course the Southern Hotspur will not need to refuse to answer for fear of criminating himself, for human law only punishes the commission, not the intention of crime. It is true, he would have been hanged if he had tried to do the thing, but now he can tell the truth about it with a safe neck. Come, Governor, speak out! Or, what says the venerable and venerated Richmond Enquirer?

Southern writers assail Mr. Douglas's new Sedition Law, and improved Federal Slave Code as fol-

"We say that any law empowering the Federal au-"We say that any law empowering the Federal authority to interfere in such a case by military force, will be utterly unconstitutional, and it will be as dangerous as it will be unconstitutional. It will authorize the Federal Government to pry into all assembles of the people in a State—to set up a system of espionage, totally inconsistent with the free exercise of their rights—and upon suspicion or rumor use the military of the United States against the people. Of course we suppose every Consolidationist in Washington to you for yach a measure. It marks the progress of the we suppose every Consolidationist in Washington to vote for such a measure. It marks the progress of the Federal Government to a consolidated despotism." Mr. Douglas will find the difficulties of his recent

attempt to ride two horses going in different directions, increase as he progresses in his undertaking. He wants the benefit of Squatter Sovereignty in the North, and he thinks he has secured it, however inconsistently he may act in this Congress. He does not believe that any propositions to obtain Southern favor that he may put forth at this late day will undermine the confidence in his hostility to Southern demand, which has been created by his opposition to Lecompton; and he hopes such propositions may do him good at the South. Such are always the expedients of trading politicians. Now we do not believe Mr. Douglas can, at this hour, placate Southern hostility by anything he can say or do, to en extent sufficient to insure his success at Charleson. We see in the above extract from The Charleston Mercury how his late senatorial movement is received n that region. It does not suit at all. On the other hand, his offers to recede from his old Squatter Sovereignty position would in any case cost him more strength in the North than they can bring him in the South. Every indication of a willingness to conform to Southern demands to conciliate Southern support, throws him upon the platform of every other member of his party, and strips him of that availability in the North which he is supposed to possess. We look, therefore, upon his recent demenstration, upon which he is just now trying to float himself into the nomination at Charleston, as a source of weakness rather than strength.

It would appear that South Carolina has given up the expectation of her Disunion Convention which she hoped would come of Mr. Memminger's mission to Virginia. The Orangeburg Southron thus soliloquizes :

"When Virginia, after the raid of John Brown, refuses to meet us in friendly debate, we confess that our hopes of a Southern Confederacy are almost de-stroyed." Since this was published we observe that Mr.

Memminger has left Virginia, baving abandoned his purpose of waiting till the Legislature of that State had issued the call he desired. The Southern mind is excitable, but in the border tier of Slave States there is a large admixture of common sense. We have never seen in any of these border States that fiery tendency toward excess in political action so often manifested in the interior Slave States. Whether this coolness grows out of the fact that their frontiers are exposed, and the knowledge that in the event of collision between the Slave and Free States, they would have to bear the brunt of any disorders that might arise; or whether it springs from patriotic motives, we will not too particularly inquire. The fact is satisfactory, and that is enough. Let others be invidious if they will, we shall not. Yet these States sometimes send the worst kind of Representatives to Congress. Here is Edmundson for example, who has done more mischief in rousing the hatred and ill will of Northern people against Virginia as well as against the Slave States generally, by his unprovoked and scandalous attack on Mr. Hickman, than he could repair in the whole compass of his future life, if he should betake himself to the stool of repentance from this time forward. If John Brown deserved hanging for being n agitator, then nothing short of a penitentiary would do justice to Edmundson.

The Washington correspondent of a leading South Carolina journal thus deplores the growing weakness of the Slave States;

"Day by day, year by year, and census by census, the South is becoming hopelessly weak and powerless the South is becoming hopelessly weak and powerless beside the manuath North—made so by the channels of commerce and immigration which have been marked out, and protected by Federal legislation. The subject is inexhaustible in fact and argument."

Yet such follows as Kaitt and Proceedings of the subject is the such follows as Kaitt and Proceedings of the subject is the such follows as Kaitt and Proceedings of the subject is the such follows as Kaitt and Proceedings of the subject is the subject in the subject is the subject in the subject is the subject in the subject in the subject in the subject is the subject in the subject i

Yet such fellows as Keitt and Edmundson do all they can to cutrage Northern feeling, widen